

work in the next year's budget so that a beginning may be made?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—In that case the local bodies have also to provide their share of the cost.

Mr. SHER KHAN.—As the bridge will be of use to the Kadur District also, why not the District Board of Kadur be requested to bear a share of the cost?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—The Kadur District Board has already pleaded inability to do so.

Mr. MAYI GOWDA.—Why not call for debentures and take up the work with the help thereof?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—That is a new suggestion and we will have to consider it.

Mr. MAYI GOWDA.—For the construction of other urgent bridges also, would it not be desirable to float debentures and take up construction?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—The suggestion will be considered.

Mr. MAYI GOWDA.—Will the question of constructing a bridge over the Cauvery at Bannur be also considered in that connection?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—It is not so very necessary as there is already a bridge nearby. Besides, all bridge works cannot be taken up at once. One after another, all important bridges will be constructed.

Selection of Candidates for Appointments under the Central Recruitment Board Rules.

Q.—34. Mr. S. SUBBA RAO (Tirthahalli Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the acceptance and selection of applications for appointments in the Central Recruitment Board are made at the discretion of the Secretary, Central Recruitment Board, or is the selection made according to any rule;

(b) whether they are aware that in most cases, it is not even possible to know the result as to the disposal of applications from the candidates?

A.—The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda).—

(a) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. Lists for the different units are prepared in the office and scrutinised by the Secretary, Chairman and the Central Recruitment Board. As regards appointments advertised, the selection is made by the officer competent to appoint to whom the applications received are sent. Selection is made in both cases on the grounds of merit, communal rotation, etc.

(b) The reply is in the negative. Approved lists are published for information in the *Mysore Gazette*.

Power Generating Station at Jog.

Q.—35. Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA (Shimoga Municipality).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) what works have been started for generating electricity at Jog;

(b) how many people are working in the higher grades of appointments and how many on wage-basis;

(c) how many are Mysoreans (gradewar) and how many non-Mysoreans;

(d) whether the policy of selecting only Mysoreans for all grades of appointments has been followed;

(e) whether orders have been placed for the purchase of the machinery required for generating electricity;

(f) the value of the machinery for which orders have been placed;

(g) the companies and countries with which these orders have been placed and whether arrangements have been made for the sale of Mysore goods equivalent to the value of machinery for which orders have been placed, in foreign countries?

A.—The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT (Sir Harold N. Colam).—

(a) Detailed surveys, formation of roads, construction of temporary buildings, improvements to the inspection

bungalow, construction of telephone and main transmission lines from Bhadravati to Jog.

(b) 58 in graded appointments and about 400 on daily wages.

(c) Graded appointments are held by Mysoreans. Mostly labourers are employed on daily wages and they include both Mysoreans and non-Mysoreans.

(d) Yes; but in the case of labourers it is not possible to employ Mysoreans alone, as a sufficient number of them are not available in that locality.

(e) No.

(f) and (g) Do not arise in view of reply to (e).

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—What is the total amount of expenditure incurred on the several items mentioned in sub-section (a) of the answer, excepting those relating to the construction of the telephone and main transmission lines from Bhadravati to Jog?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—About Rs. 2 lakhs.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—For transmission and telephone lines only?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—The figures are not yet ready. We have only put up transmission towers so far.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Have orders been placed for the supply of cables?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—Not yet.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—While doing so, will the Government take into account whether it is 25-cycle power or 50-cycle power that would be generated at Jog?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—Yes.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Has not a decision been arrived at on that question as yet?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—Not yet.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—As regards the transmission lines, is the erection work complete all along the route?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—Not yet.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Has the site at which the dam is to be built been fixed?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—Not quite fixed yet.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—So, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs has been spent on preliminary work?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—Yes.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Has it been brought to the notice of Government that the expenditure could have been cut down a good deal?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—No.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—In the execution of all these works, what is the sort of inter-relation as between the Hydro-Electric Works Committee and the Electrical Department?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—The scheme is prepared by the Department and sent to the Committee for an expression of its opinion on the estimates, etc.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Are all these works taken up only with the approval of the Committee?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—Yes.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Have there been any items of expenditure which have been incurred in anticipation of sanction?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—I am not quite sure if there have been any such items.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—In anticipation of the recommendation of the Hydro-Electric Works Committee, has any expenditure been incurred?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—Not that I know of.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Was a dam site selected at first and given up later on?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—I would not put it in that way. Two sites have been examined, of which one appears to be better.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Is it a fact that in some of the earlier surveys the point that some British Indian lands would get submerged was left out of consideration?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—It has been recently discovered that such an

area will be submerged and that the survey sheets are not quite correct. There has been an error to the extent of about 50 feet in some cases. It is now found that the submersion will be more than was originally anticipated. The Government of Madras have therefore been approached for the necessary permission so far as these lands are concerned.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHA. RAYYA.—Is it a fact that the Mysore Government are thinking of an alternative site with a view to avoiding submersion of British Indian lands?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—No. If the Government of Madras are pleased to allow the construction of the dam at the site already selected, the work will probably start in about 4 or 5 months.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHA. RAYYA.—What is the total area of British Indian land that will be submerged?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—About 1,300 acres.

Mr. PRESIDENT.—We may take it to be a little over a thousand acres.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHA. RAYYA.—In other words, are we to take it that the original site had been fixed without a proper survey?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—No survey had been made at the time the first of the sites was thought of. But it is hoped that the Madras Government will agree to our scheme.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHA. RAYYA.—Which are the two sites proposed?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—Hirebhaskar and Galligindy.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHA. RAYYA.—Which is the better of the two sites?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—Hirebhaskar.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHA. RAYYA.—Has the other site been given up?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—Yes.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER.—Almost all the items of work mentioned in the answer, *e.g.*, surveys, formation of roads, construction of temporary buildings, etc., are works to be done by the Civil Engineers. Are they attended

to by the Civil Engineering Department or by the Electrical Department?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—By Civil Engineers.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER.—All civil works should be entrusted to Civil Engineers and only the technical portion of the work to Electrical Engineers. If civil engineering works are entrusted to Electrical Engineers, the work will not proceed satisfactorily.

Mr. PRESIDENT.—We shall see about it.

Mr. T. SYED KHAJA PIRAN SAHIB.—Is not Mr. Winckler a Civil Engineer, and has he not got the necessary experience to undertake civil works? Is there any need for the change suggested by the hon. member?

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO.—Have Government any idea of constituting a Board of non-official visitors consisting of a few members of this House and of the Legislative Council when the scheme begins to work, as in the case of the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—I do not think any such proposal has come up before the Government. But there is already a small Committee on which there are two retired Chief Engineers. And there is an Executive Engineer actually on the spot to see what is going on from day to day. In addition, the Hydro-Electric Committee is also inspecting the works.

Mr. M. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—Did one Mr. Ramaswami make any proposals regarding the site at which the dam should be built?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—He did not send up any through the proper channel.

Mr. M. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—Whether through the proper channel or not, were the proposals sent up by him intrinsically condemnable from the engineering point of view? Were the proposals examined at all?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—I think the Engineers who were dealing with the matter were competent to deal with the details of the project.

Mr. M. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—Was he at least given a hearing?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—No. He had no right to send up any proposals direct.

Mr. M. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—In order to arrive at a correct conclusion, was it not necessary to give him a hearing, though he was a subordinate officer?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—It is a matter of departmental discipline.

Mr. M. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—Departmental discipline apart, was it not necessary to hear him to obtain a proper grasp of the situation? How were his proposals disposed of?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—Since his proposals were not sent through the proper channel, they were put into the waste paper basket.

Mr. M. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—It is a matter of supreme interest to the State. There is nothing personal in this.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—In the previous questions, there is reference to one Mr. Ramaswami. May we know who that gentleman is?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—He is Mr. Y. Ramaswami who was Executive Engineer in charge of the Works.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO.—May I know the reply of Government to my question about the appointment of a Board of Visitors?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—I have no doubt that Government will consider the suggestion if it is made.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—

BILLS—*contd.*

XI. Statement of General Principles of the Bill to provide for Prohibition of Sale or Export, by Road and Rail, of Coffee Husk in the State.

The **SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT** (Mr. M. Venkatanaranappa) explained the general principles of the bill as follows:—

Representations have been made from time to time, by the United Planters' Association of South India, the Coffee Cess Committee and other Associations

and individual planters that adulteration of coffee with coffee husk has assumed serious proportions of late, resulting in heavy loss to planters and that suitable legislative action may be taken to prohibit the sale or export, by rail or road, of coffee husk in the State.

It is considered desirable to safeguard the interests of one of the important industries of the State and accordingly a bill to provide for prohibition of the sale or export of coffee husk is proposed to be introduced. The bill provides for taking out licences for import, export or sale of coffee husk, as also penalty for acts in contravention of the provisions.

Mr. ALFRED MIDDLETON, in supporting the measure, said that every coffee planter in the State must be happy that the Government were introducing a measure like this. His information was that a very large quantity of coffee husk was being exported to Travancore and to Aden and therefore some restriction about exports in such large quantities was desirable. At the same time he said that it was not clear to him why licences should be taken out for importing coffee husk. If it was with a view to inducing the planters to make use of it for purposes of manure, he had nothing to say about it. If it was for any other reasons, he would be glad to be enlightened about the same.

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA replied that the object underlying the measure was to help the planters to use the husk for purposes of manure.

Mr. T. SYED KHAJA PIRAN pointed out that there would be no justification in insisting that the coffee planters themselves should take out licences for importing or exporting coffee husk.

Srimathi D. SAKAMMA said that though coffee husk belonged to coffee planters, the Curing Works were in the habit of retaining the husk for themselves and selling it to others at a heavy price. She was aware that in certain instances, the price of coffee husk was fixed as high as Rs. 60 per ton. She was further aware that the husk was being used for adulterating coffee powder. The best way of preventing this and ensuring the supply of pure coffee